

From the London Court Journal.

read her eyes, as she read mine; I guessed he meant, "and she knew mine." She was the heart of my heart, and I the heart of hers. I have never had either sweetheart or wife; I never had a friend; my mother was everything to me. Well, I was summoned to take up arms; and when they told me I must leave her, my paragon of a despair I declared they might drag me down from her; but, the drif of a son and a mother from her! With one word spoken in her behalf, fortune and strong courage, she changed my whole purpose."

"Pierre, said she "you must go—it is my wish."

"I went before her, and I said, "I will go mother."

"And then," she then laid down a good good coin, and I thank God for it, but the drif of a son and the only one a man has to live. Every citizen owes himself to his country; it calls thee—obey! Thou art going to be a soldier. From this moment thy life is no longer thine own; it is thy country's. If its will is to demand it, lay it down cheerfully. If it be the will of God, and thou shouldst not to do so, I should weep for thee. He has taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord?" Go, low, and if thou love thy mother, do thy duty! Oh! how precious those holy words! I have never forgotten them. "Do thy duty," said she: Now, mother, I will be a soldier, and in all things, to obey; and in all things, and always, to do my duty, to go straight forward—to face danger without hesitation—without second thought. Those who saw me, as it were, seek to meet the bullets, said, "There is a brave fellow!" They might have better said, "There is a mother's son!"

"One day," she brought me the tidings that I was ill—"my own poor mother!"—I longed to go to her, I said for leave if absence; but it was not granted. I remembered her last words—"I then love thy mother do thy duty." I submitted. A little after, I heard that she was dead. Oh! then my senses forsook me; at any rate, I did not sleep, and I lay in the country. When I proceeded to attend my company, I saw that I was alone, a place where my mother had just died! I told you; and as you have a mother, and as she loved you, and as you love her, you will understand me.

"We peasants of Morvan are a simple and confiding people; we did not receive the instruction, nor attained the knowledge, that blows in the heart of cities. We have our beliefs, which the town folks call superstitions. What matters the name? Be they superstitions or beliefs, we have them. And ever, one of these beliefs that could uphold them. Now, one of these beliefs, which we cling the most, is that which attributes to a dead flower that blows in the grave, more than a virtute that my god gathers it is certain of never forgetting the dead, and of my being forgotten by them. Dead, how dear, how sweet! With it, death has no terrors; for death, without forgetting or being forgotten, is but a sleep, and a repose after a long day of toils. That flower that I loved and that I called my mother! I abandoned my work and went on my way. After ten days of long and weary march, I reached my mother's grave. The earth seemed yet fresh—no flower appeared. I waited. Six weeks elapsed, and then one lovely morning I saw a little blue flower—forget me not!—which was the mother's! I laid it gently in the tomb, that little flower was my mother's child; that she had left that I was near, and that, under the form of that flower she had given herself to my heart once more.

"There was nothing now to detain my mother in this country, for my father had nothing followed my mother to the grave, and I had plucked my precious flower; what more did I want? I remembered my mother's charges—"Do thy duty!" I sought the *gens d'armes*, and I said, "I am a deserter—arrest me!"

"And now I must die; and if, as you assured me, I have in you a friend, I die without regret, for you will have in me only a private I require. The flower which, at the risk of my life, I plucked, is now in your hands; and I will see that they do not take it from me. It is the link which unites me to my mother; and if I thought it would be broken—oh! I should not have the courage to die. Say, do you promise to do that I."

"I promise," said the officer.

"Your hand that I may press it to my heart. You are very kind to me; and as if the Almighty God were, in his omnipotence, to give me my life a second time, I would devote it to you."

"The friends part."

"The next day had dawned. They arrived at the place of execution; and already had the fatal sentence been read, when the low murmur that ran through the ranks changed into the most deafening shouts!

"The Emperor! the Emperor! Long live the Emperor!"

He appeared, dismounted from his horse, and then, with his short, quick step, he walked up to the condemned.

"Pierre," said he to him, "Pierre," continued the Emperor, "remember your own words of last night—God gives the life a second time; devote it not to me, devote it to my country, to a friend, mother! Love her as thou didst thy first mother!"

He then turned to depart, and greeting shouts of adoring love followed him till he was out of sight.

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"Long live the Emperor! France forever! My mother! my mother!"

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From the Knoxville Register,  
Necessity for the Extension of  
the Conscription Act.

Gen. Pillow has thoroughly tested the virtues of the Conscription Act. Wherever he has been we find evidence of a degree of energy in the discharge of his duty beyond all precedent. Several months ago when he had thoroughly organized and perfected the business of his bureau, his operations were suspended through the agency of those whom he offended by the impetuous and vigorous enforcement of the law. He is no respecter of persons. Not long ago he fell down upon the happy denizens of a Southern town somewhat cold for the wealth and patriotism (?) of its inhabitants, a patriot-bureau he turned over a leaf with the progress of the revolution. He suddenly added upwards of six hundred volunteers upon the streets to the ranks of the army. One of the *hot aristos* was among them having condescended to call upon the General and invite him to dine, was politely informed—

"I cannot pardon me, my dear sir, but I think you belong to me; we shall probably dine often together. How old are you?" The exquisite answered, "I am 45."

"And when were you 45?"

The answer satisfied the General that the polite visitor was just within the limits of the ages prescribed and he returned to his camp of instruction.

Such men as this are the cause of our troubles, and raised such a clamor at Richmond about Gen. Pillow's "ferocity" in the enforcement of the law, that the Government ordered a suspension of his operations. The result was that Bragg's army slowly melted away while the Confederacy was cast forward. The charges preferred against the indignant General were entirely untrue; he had only done his duty, and well, and thoroughly, and now he is at work again.

Other men may find substitutes, but there can be none for the tireless, sleepless chief of the Conscription Bureau. In the war he ever had the best equipped, organized and drilled men in the country and he is now doing his duty. He manifests the same vigor of thought, action and exhaustless energy.

It is not the fault of the conscription Act consists not in its terms and provisions, but in the men whose duty it has imposed.

It will men in the South capable of bearing arms were required by law to enter the army and then the necessary occupations of private life were conducted by those detailed for the purpose we have no strong force in the field than to-day, unless a man like Gen. Pillow is referred to by direct and unflinching and the provisions of the amended amendment. The law now upon the statute books would furnish a million men if it were enforced, and Pillow will execute it in the Southwest.

Would to God he had charge of the Conscription Bureau of the Confederate States.

From the New York Express.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

FRANCE AND FEDERAL TROOPS TO CONFRONT EACH OTHER ON THE RIO GRANDE.

We learn by the steamer *George Washington*, which arrived to-day from New Orleans, that much excitement existed there among the rebel sympathizers and the French community, in consequence of the great military and naval expeditions about to depart from that port. It is understood that the flower of Gen. Grant's army, recently operating at Vicksburg, is or would be embarked on this important expedition, the destination of which, it has been given out, is Mobile, Ala. The rebel sympathizers, who are in the majority of the French community, are unwilling to accept this Mobile theory. They are quite sure that the expedition is organized in just the contrary direction, and that "Mobile" is only used by the Federals as a blind, to put the rebels off their guard. In short, they are quite certain that the expedition will stop, not only in Alabama, at the mouth of the Tombigbee, but in the great military and naval base of the Rio Grande. They are likewise certain that the movement was to be marked by great celebrity; they say some of the troops had already gone forward, and would be on Texas soil, as the nucleus of a great "army of occupation," there, before the *George Washington* could have returned. They are sure that some of those wonderfully wise rebel sympathizers, was that this concentration of Federal troops at the mouth of the Rio Grande, was in consequence of an anticipated rupture of friendly relations between France and the United States; that certain demands have been made of the French community in respect to the contraband trade. Mexico, which, not satisfactorily comports with the United States, will be immediately invaded by the invasion of that country by the army of Gen. Grant; that a secret understanding contemplating some such invasion exists between President Lincoln and the fugitive Mexican President Juarez; that, finally, a war between France and the United States is now inevitable, etc.

We give these reports for what they are worth, and we leave it to the intelligence of the reader to appraise them at their actual value. If there is really any foundation for the statement that the destination of the New Orleans expedition is the mouth of the Rio Grande, and that we cannot be in respect to the contraband trade, notwithstanding the pains taken to put them on the move, the proof of this knowledge we have in the latest advice from Brownsville, Texas, published in the express a few days ago, which stated that General Bee, the rebel commander on the Rio Grande, had been ordered to remove a place about one hundred and fifty miles above. We are not aware that the Confederates have any military force in that quarter to oppose our troops, but, even if they had, the real importance of the movement lies rather in its immediate relation to France than to the Southern Confederacy. We have information that the French having already taken possession of the export of Tampico, are about to dispatch—if they have not already dispatched—a military force to take possession of Matamoros, a step which will bring them face to face with the Federal army of occupation under General Grant. Matamoros, as our readers are aware, is a Mexican town on the Rio Grande, a few miles above the junction with the Gulf of Mexico.

Immediately across the river is the State of Texas, the town of Brownsville being in that State, and occupying the relation to Matamoros that Jersey City does to New York. This town has all along been held by the Confederates, and a large contraband trade has been carried on between the two towns, European merchants using the Mexican port as a nominal port of entry. It has been almost impossible for us to prevent the trade, as the Rio Grande is a neutral river, and cannot be blockaded, while Matamoros is under the direct control of the Federal army of occupation. Under the Mexican flag, indeed, Matamoros has been a source of annoyance to the United States, and it may be now that the army of General Grant has been sent to Brownsville to stop that annoyance, and to put an end to the contraband trade. How far this proceeding is likely to compromise the relations of the United States with the Southern Confederacy, or how soon it may result in a collision with the soldiers on the opposite side of the river, are problems we do not care to discuss at present to discuss. The time for their summary solution, however, is clearly not far distant.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—In the absence of quinine and effective substitutes,—In the absence of red pepper, tea, and coffee, the following is a list of useful substitutes which will answer every purpose for drink. Commence some hours before chile time, and chink copiously of the beverage. It never fails to keep off the chill.

To make Injoke Ink: Green persimmon, one twelve of them, in a mortar, pour on water enough to make a thick paste, over a fire of wood, boil and strain, add a small piece of copper, in a small piece of copper. This ink will not change color and cannot be washed out or rubbed out.

A good article of sugar it is said can be made from persimmons.

Very heavy rain is said to make an excellent substitute for tea or coffee. The tree grows wild all over the woods of West Florida. It may generally be found in clusters, in low wet places. It bears a beautiful redberry, and a small leaf.

NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS.—The enemy after a siege of nearly one month opened fire on Fort Sumter Monday afternoon. The firing, which was quite rapid, did not result in a shot of any consequence. It was kept up about three hours and was directed principally on the Western or side harbor face of the fort.

This movement created an impression that the enemy as ready as intended a general renewal of his fire upon the fort, but the firing of his guns did not. Nothing was reported during the evening tending to confirm this impression.

Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins maintained a steady fire throughout the day on the Yankees at Battery Gregg and Wagner.

Very heavy rain occasionally heard a late on Monday night, believed to be from a Monitor under—Charles Cummings' point and opened fire on Fort Sumter—Charles Cummings.

Late Ensign at News.

The steamer *Cithra* has arrived at New York from Liverpool about the 13th inst. The extracts from the *Morning Post* are so full of errors as to render it at Liverpool have some doubt as to whether the detention is official, though Washington letters say that the Lincoln Government has received official intelligence that they are detained by order of the British Government.

[From the London Morning Post.]

Some doubts had been cast upon the statement which we made a few days ago with reference to the steam trams in course of construction at Mr Laird's yard.—We can only repeat our certainty of its accuracy.—The Government have given notice to the builders that if they do not get the vessels cleared away from the river, they will be allowed to leave the country; and it is found that their construction is contrary to the terms of the foreign enlistment act they will be seized as violating its provisions.

[From the Shipping Gazette, Sept. 10.]

We learn from the *Morning Post* that is premature, if not incorrect. On the attention of the foreign office being called to the character and build of the vessels in the early part of the month, and before the memorial was presented to Earl Russell, the officers of the crown at Liverpool made a survey of the ships, and found them to be fitted for the service of the government and the builders. The result was forwarded to the foreign office, and in the event of no new material fact transpiring, we understand that no further action is likely to be taken in the matter until the important questions of law raised by the ruling of the lord chief justice in the case of the *Arcadia*, are settled by the full court next term, and possibly not even then.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 10.]

The customs officials at this port have not received any instructions to detain the steam trams which have been constructed by Messrs. Laird, so that the announcement of the *Morning Post* was premature, if not incorrect. In the case of such officers have inspected the vessels, but that is all.

[From the London Morning Herald, Sept. 12.]

We are informed that Earl Russell on Wednesday dispatched, by written missive, a positive order to Messrs. Laird to prevent these vessels leaving their yards without an ample explanation of their destination, and to require them to furnish the owner or owners for whom they are constructed. It is now affirmed, moreover, that the French ambassador has been appealed to as to the possibility or non-possibility of a French subject having ordered vessels of this stamp of an English shipbuilder. There is declared to have been no communication of this kind between the French subject has any legal right to possess or purchase any vessels of war, either for himself or on behalf of others. Earl Russell, it is said, argues to himself that these vessels could only be vessels for the warfare purposes of a State or an individual. His lordship holds that the vessel must be used for establishing and sustaining an unimpeachable testimony—such declaration—the Government for whom the steam trams have been built. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs is also of opinion that if it appeared that these vessels are for an individual owner, native or foreign, such individual could only be held responsible for the consequences of his actions, and that the Government has made up its mind. At any rate, the English Government is now firmly resolved to try the question in a court of law, and if amended for damages, to make an appeal for support to the House of Commons.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

"A Paris letter says: "The Comte Montebello will start on the 16th for his new post at Mexico, and it is not a little curious that, having been so lately employed as French Consul General at New York, he should recently recommend the recognition of the South."

The London *Times*'s city article says: "It is not believed that anything is really known of the plans contemplated by the United States Government for establishing the future Pacific position of Mexico. It is, however, reported that the nearly isolated peninsula of old or lower California, divided from Sonora by a gulf 700 miles long, called the Lake of California or Vermilion Sea, will be the territorial security ceded to France. It contains silver, gold, lead and copper to the value of \$100 million, and is surrounded by fertile lands, and is moreover the nearest point in Mexico to the French possessions in the Pacific."

The London *Morning Post*, of the 12th, has a special telegram from Paris announcing that the Archduke Maximilian has positively accepted the throne of Mexico.

The *Times*, in its city article, says that there is no reason to anticipate any trouble from the manner in which the United States will regard the proceedings in Mexico. It quotes from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, dated the 9th inst., the following:

DETENTION OF THE FLORIDA AT BREST.

The stay of the Florida at Brest is, it is stated, likely to be prolonged beyond the limits originally, perhaps, contemplated by her commander. "This results from two or three circumstances noticed in the French papers. La Presse says that the maritime authorities at Brest, after giving instructions received from Paris, refused to inform the commandant of the Florida of the existence of a basin in which the vessel could be repaired. In consequence of this offer a towboat of the port conducted the Florida into a basin of the outward harbor on the 6th inst. Workmen having been authorized to enter the arsenal, the necessary preparations were commenced at once, and in a short time it was expected the vessel would be fit to start to sea. However, a new cause of delay for the departure of the vessel has arisen in consequence of a claim put in by a shipowner of Brest for £4,000, as indemnity for the seizure of one of his vessels by the M. Merit, the shipowner in question, states that one of his vessels was detained at the islands off Cape Breton, and that the crew were kept on board, and compelled to take a number of prisoners on board, and agreed to go out of her course to carry them to Acadia. On the authority of a private dispatch from Brest, the Paris papers of yesterday say that M. Merit presented his claims before the tribunal at that place, and that the Government, in a provisional embargo has been laid on the Florida.

The Confederate cruiser Florida, at Brest, has just been informed of the decision come to by the Government respecting her. Her commander has entered into arrangements with a shipbroker in order to procure a passage for her to the Azores, where she will be refitted, and her crew were landed from the vessel, and have taken their departure for England for the purpose of forming the nucleus of the crew of another Confederate vessel constructed on the model of the Florida, and which is now ready to take the sea.

SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL.

The freedom of the town of Dundee was conferred on the 18th inst. by the 9th inst., on which occasion he delivered a brief address. The following is the only portion of general interest:

As Secretary for Foreign Affairs it has been my object to preserve peace with honor. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) You may rely with confidence in the administration of Lord Palmerston, who is so justly and universally admired by all good men for his policy towards America. ("Cheers.") The duties of neutrality between pacifically violent nations are not easily performed. ("Hear, hear.") It has been and it will be our endeavor to exercise the powers now entrusted or which may be entrusted to us, by law or by agreement, in such manner as to defend ourselves against attempts on our people enterprises inconsistent with our neutral position, and to preserve for ourselves, our persons, and our property, those safeguards of British law and British justice to which alone they are indebted for the security they now enjoy. ("Loud and prolonged cheering.")

The Battle at Blountsville.

The Abingdon Virginian, of the 25th instant, gives me the particulars of the recent fight at Blountsville, near Tennessee:

Colonel Carter met the enemy at the river with less than a thousand men. He fought them as well as he could with the odds so largely against him, and Davidson's Battery of only three pieces is said to have been overpowered by the superior numbers of the rebels. Our men were forced to fall back, though they contested every inch of ground. Late on Tuesday evening the enemy succeeded in reaching the summit of the hill at the west end of Blountsville, while our little force occupied the hill at the forks of the road at the east end of the town. The rebels were driven to a desperately and bravely handled, and doubtless did good execution. The enemy shelled the town without giving notice for the removal of the women and children, and we learnt that most of the place was consumed to ashes.

Finally, not being able to contest successfully with the rebels, we were obliged to evacuate the place (the Bristol), and rejoined the command at Zillowder.

Since the above was written, we learn from a gentleman who was present, that the fight at Blountsville was desperate one, and that most of our men stood and fought until they were literally surrounded. The 16th Virginia Battalion, of our hands, had a company with only a small number of those who entered the fight. A soldier informs us that the women and children, flying and streaming through the fields while shells and

...were raining around them, were most heart-  
rending.  
From the best information we can get, all our troops  
died gallantly, and only retired when further defence  
would have been madness. The same soldier informs  
us that he does not think a house was left standing in  
the village.

**The Capture of Cleveland.**  
A letter from the army of Gen. Bragg, of date the  
10th, gives the following account of the capture of  
Cleveland on the morning of that day. It is from a  
participant in that handsome little affair:  
"Yesterday Col. Hodge, who is on our extreme right,  
was ordered to drive the Yankees out of Cleveland.—  
He moved forward, and reached there at daylight,  
finding a faint fire, he attacked in the rear and, after  
a short but sharp affair of 45 minutes, took the  
place, capturing 60 mounted men, killing 12 and wound-  
ing twice as many more. We also captured 40 fine  
horses and equipments, two stands of colors, a fine wa-  
gon, and many other things. We lost one man killed  
and three wounded. The enemy were entirely sur-  
prised."

**THE VOTERS OF THE 11th CONGRESSIONAL  
DISTRICT.**  
I now have two opponents in the field, neither of whom  
have made any public declaration of their sentiments and  
principles as you had a right to expect of them. Nor  
have they attacked the principles and policy avowed in my  
former cards.

While I claim no credit for being in the army in the per-  
sonal battle to understand the motives of the enemy who are  
giving to confer a great honor on a political aspirant who  
will do no satisfactory excuse for remaining out of the  
army throughout the war.

Col. Robert Strange, who has recently announced him-  
self, is in the prime of life, and the enjoyment of excellent  
health, and ought to have joined the army in the beginning  
of the struggle. It is true that he has been Solicitor for  
the District during a portion of the war, and is also a Colo-  
nel of a Militia Regiment, but both of these offices could  
have been filled with ability by gentlemen who from age  
or other causes were unfitted for camp life. If my example  
ad followed by the fighting population of the South, the  
sacrificing private interests and entering the army on  
the 15th of April, 1861, our independence would have been  
secured long before this month.

Col. Strange's career has been followed by our fighting  
population in remaining at home to pursue their usual avo-  
cations, the enemy would have conquered and enslaved us  
without a struggle.

I must now remind my friends that while Col. Strange is  
winning the rounds of the Fall Term of the Courts, and can  
his friends and have every advantage in securing votes,  
his hands are completely tied, having no control over my  
life and must rely entirely upon their "coercion" for the  
manifestation of a triumphant result, if they will make known  
my principles and position at home and in the army.

Your Obedt. Servant.

A. Q. M. GLENN, Esq.,  
Sept. 30th, 1863.

**MARRIED.**  
In Duplin county, on the evening of the 10th inst.,  
by Rev. W. W. L. A. A. C. GORE, to Miss SAR-  
AH MARY C. STRICKLAND.

At the residence of Joel Hines, Esq., Spring Garden,  
New Hanover county, on the 26th inst., by Rev. B. F.  
HARRIS, to Miss MARY J. daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Long,  
and Mrs. HARRIETT MILLER.

In New Hanover county, N. C., at the residence of the  
bride's father, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. John B. Long,  
to Miss MARY J., daughter of Dr. Wm. H. Long,  
and Mrs. HARRIETT MILLER.

**DIED.**  
In Charlotte, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. MARY A.,  
wife of H. G. Davis, of Wilmington.

In this town, on the 26th Sept. 1863, ANN LAURIA,  
daughter of E. J. and Mildred Ann Russ, aged 2 months  
and 2 days.

On the 26th Sept., at the residence of her father, in New  
Hanover county, N. C., Miss CATHERINE A. LOUIS-  
VILLE, eldest child of N. F. Bourdeaux, aged 19 years, 6  
months and 10 days.

The deceased united herself with the Front Street M. E.  
church about four years ago, and remained a consistent  
member of the church until her final removal here, in the  
month of her life, the debt that all flesh owes unto him,  
and leaves a large number of relations and acquaintances  
grieved by the loss, and a faithful child, agreeable  
and aspiring among her friends and associates, and a bright  
and shining member of the Christians. She was indeed  
a true daughter of the Father, and a true follower of the  
Savior, and she is now in the arms of the Father, and  
we believe she is enjoying the fruits of her Christian fol-  
lowership beyond this life of sorrowing and misery, we yet re-  
spectfully trust that she will be able to give us a full  
and true account of her life, and we trust that she will  
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and we trust that she will be

**AUCTION SALES.**  
BY WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.  
**CARGO SALE**  
AT AUCTION

**IMPORTED GOODS BY CATALOGUE.**  
On Wednesday, Oct. 14th, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my Sales Rooms, No. 7 Canal Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamers  
**BANSHIEE, PET AND JUNG,**  
the large consignments &c. other supplies, making the assortment of useful and necessary articles complete, viz:—  
2 cases Army Family Canteens,  
6 bales assorted Cloth,  
7 bales Melton Cloth,  
4 cases white DeLacoste,  
4 bales Regatta Stripes,  
2 bales Bed Tick,  
2 cases Stay Binding,  
12 cases Canvas Spool Cotton, 200 yds. 8 Band W,  
2 cases Flax Thread,  
3 cases Linen Thread,  
2 cases White Glazed Thread,  
4 cases Mens' Merino Shirts,  
4 cases Mens' Fancy Flannel Shirts,  
2 cases Mens' L. Cloth Shirts,  
13 cases Shirts, Linen & Flannels, Carolina shape,  
4 cases Mens' Linen, White Flannel, and Colored Serges,  
3 bales White, Fancy W. and Colored Saxenies,  
12 cases superior Bleached Shirting,  
2 cases Hosiery,  
1 case Felt Hats, Canadian,  
2 cases India Pills,  
6 bales solid Cheek Gingham, assorted colors,  
2 bales Black and White "  
1 case Black Metal Buttons,  
1 case Black Bone "  
1 case Suspender Buttons,  
1 case Military Buttons, large C. S. A.,  
1 " Needles,  
2 " Pins,  
4 " Kirby's No. Plus Ultra Pins,  
1 case Buttoes, assorted,  
4 cases Linen, Cambric Hdk's,  
2 cases Madder and Ind. Silk Hdk's,  
1 case Head Hdk's,  
3 cases Stitched Linen Cambric Hdk's,  
1 case Irish Linen,  
4 cases Irish Linen,  
1 case superior Suspenders,  
2 cases Ready Made Clothing,  
1 case Gaze Ties,  
2 cases Black Bookings,  
2 cases Stationary,  
7 cases Printing Paper, 24 x 38,"

70 cases Ectes and Shells, assorted,  
3 cases French Waxod Alf Skins, 75 dozen,  
1 bales Sole Leather,  
1 case Shoe String,  
5 rolls Harness Leather,  
2 cases Cotton Cards on Leather,  
7 cases Cotton Cards, 3,024 pair,  
4 " Wool do., 1,728 "

560 M. Percussion Caps,  
2 cases Cutlery,  
4 cases Weeding Hoes,  
47 bags prime Jam. Coffee,  
15 bags Superior Java Coffee,  
6 lbs. Brown Sugar,  
42 barrels "  
70 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,  
33 caddies Green and Black Teas,  
140 boxes English Baking Soap,  
50 half boxes English do. do.,  
100 " " Sperm Candles,  
20 bble Cassara Starch,  
21 boxes London do.,  
19 boxes Corn do.,  
42 boxes " do.,  
20 cases Salad Oil,  
47 bags Black Pepper,  
23 cases Mustard,  
10 cases Chili "  
320 bags B. Barb Soda,  
14 casks Soda Crystals,  
2 cases Cutlery,  
7 cases Brown Windsor and Fancy Hosiery,  
4 cases Quinine (700 cts.),  
34 cases Epsom Salts,  
11 dozen Cator Oil,  
16 cases Drugs, (assorted),  
2 cases Borax,  
1 cask do.,  
21 cases Drugs, (assorted),  
Sulph. Morphine, Calomel, Ipecac,  
Potass Iodide, Tinct. Opium, Nitrate Silver,  
Camphor, Tart Acid, &c., &c., &c.

571 sacks Turks Island Salt,  
29 Hds. 800 bags Liverpool fine Salt, 28 lb each.

50 boxes Tin Plates,  
4 tons Hollow Ware, assorted,  
12 cases Hardware and Cutlery,  
620 chests pure Scotch Whisky,  
4 cases Bottles, Glass stoppers, wired,

272 cases Old Tom Gin,  
2 cases Cognac, fancy style,  
390 cases Brandy, extra brands,  
90 cases Champagne,  
10 cases Port Wine,  
9 Qr. cases Pinet Brandy,  
17 bble Rum,  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 25, 1863.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**  
In and for the County of *Currit* and Quarter Sessions,  
Matthew O. Moore, Clerk of the Court and Wile David, Wm. E. Bardeen and Wile Harriet O., James Moore and Geo. W. Moore,  
vs.  
Thomas G. Moore, Benjamin Brodets and wife Sarah W. the Heirs at Law of Walter Moore, deceased.  
Petition for division of Success.  
ATTESTING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the debts due to the said Walter Moore, deceased,  
in fact, it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said Thomas G. Moore, Benjamin Brodets and wife Sarah W. of the filing of this petition and of the time of the hearing of the same, and that they appear at the next term of this Court to hold for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in the County of Sampson, at the filing of this petition and, in answer or demand thereto, the same will be taken *confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.  
Witness my hand and the seal of the Court at Wilmington, N. C., this 31st day of August, A. D. 1863.  
WM. C. DHAUGHON, Clerk.  
Sept. 30, 1863.

**LOST.**  
A FEW DAYS AGO, between my house and Woodington Church, on the Wilmington road, I lost near Kingston, my 204184NINE, containing about 100 dollars. Any one who finds the same, please to pay to me on my Administrator to James Nunn and I will give a reward of five dollars. One note on John A. Parrott for \$500, and notes on John A. Parrott for \$100, and one 41y 30th, 1861, and one on Durant Apfal chief, and Wm. Nunn and C. C. Lawson as sureties, for \$111, dated Jan. 30th, 1861, and Dec. 30th, 1861, and one note on W. F. Lefflin principal, and James N. Bryant, deceased, as sureties, for \$61, subject to a credit by notes of boy of \$18, one dated Dec. 10th, 1861, and one dated March 1st, 1862, and one note payable to W. Nunn, and endorsed by me to me, for 100, dated and due March, 1860. One note on John Hild, dated payable to me, for 100, dated and due March, 1860, and one receipt on Wm. Fields, Scherff, for 100, one receipt on R. E. Davis, dated 2nd Sept. 1863, for 200.  
The makers of said notes are warned against paying them any one except myself, and all persons are warned against trading for the above notes. A reward of \$30 will be paid for the delivery of said Fortincoe and contents to self, or leaving it with any one so that I can get it.  
J. H. NUNN,  
Burgmont Co. N. C.  
8th Battalion N. C. P. Rangers,  
Kingston, N. C.  
Oct. 1st, 1863

**NOTICE.**  
I WILL BE AT MARLBOROUGH on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October, to receive "Tax in Kid," such as farmers may be gathered. At Leesburg the 9th and 10th, and at Point Sewell the 12th and 13th.  
D. E. BUNTING,  
Treas Agent New Hanover County.  
Sept. 26th, 1863.

**NOTICE.**  
I RUN AWAY from "a subscriber, about two weeks since, my negro boy OW N. He is very black, about five feet, six inches, A. , only two years old, and for the delivery of said Fortincoe and contents to self, or leaving it with any one so that I can get it.  
CHARLES W. FERGUSON,  
Sept. 26th, 1863.

**TURPENTINE.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER will be in the market for Yellow Dip Turpentine, first of October next.  
A. M. VANOSKELEEN,  
Sept. 23, 1863.